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FLD 301

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY	Germany (Russian Zone)	DATE DISTR.	23 Mar 51
SUBJECT	Object 8 of the Wismut A.G.	NO. OF PAGES	4
PLACE ACQUIRED	[redacted] 25X1C	NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)	2
DATE OF INFO.	[redacted] 25X1A	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	

[redacted]

25X1X 1. Russian Personnel

In January 1951 the following Russian persons were known to be employed at Object 8, Wismut AG:

Colonel Zavin	Chief
Marvin	Chief engineer
Korostin	Engineer
Limonarsky	Chief surveyor (Hauptmarkscheider)
Petrov	Personnel chief
Archimov	Head, shaft 235 (Weisser Hirsch)
Velshev	Engineer, shaft 235
Nikolai	Geologist, shaft 235
Mironenko	Head, shaft 253

Colonel Zavin, chief engineer Marvin and personnel chief Petrov were already in their present positions in August 1949. Mironenko arrived in September 1949 (apparently from the U.S.S.R.) to head the newly opened shaft 253. He went on leave during the early fall of 1950 and returned to duty at the end of November or beginning of December. During August 1949 a Russian female geologist was employed at shaft 253, she was called Asya by her Russian co-workers. Some time between March and August 1950 she was transferred to the administrative offices of Object 8 as Colonel Zavin's secretary. In August 1949 the chief surveyor was Korostin (not to be confused with the present engineer), he had apparently been in Germany since the inception of the uranium project. His co-workers were a surveyor, Limonarsky and a female interpreter, Mrs. Buchalsky. In February 1950 he was transferred, supposedly to a mine in the Aue vicinity. His replacement was incompetent and was soon relieved. Limonarsky was then promoted to his present position as chief surveyor. Mrs. Buchalsky went on leave at the end of summer 1950 and is expected back soon. She has been temporarily replaced by Mrs. Geniranovna. Archimov has been the head of shaft 235 since October 1950. He apparently had no previous experience in Germany. Engineer Velshev had been the head of shaft 235 before Archimov's arrival. He then went to another shaft and in December 1950 returned to 235 as chief engineer. He has been in Germany since the beginning of the uranium project. Geologist Nikolai arrived at shaft 235 in October 1950. He has been in Germany at least since 1948, and spoke of being a geologist at Object 1 (Johanngeorgenstadt).

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Document No. 6
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Class. Changed To: TS S C
Auth: HR 70-2
Date: 17 JUL 1978

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2. Shafts Administered by Object 8

The administrative headquarters of Object 8 are located in Breitenbrunn; the following is a list of the shafts:

Shaft 257	Grünstädtel
Shaft 235 (Weisser Hirsch)	Antonsthal
Shaft 98 (Tannenbaum)	Between Erla and Antonsthal
Shaft 248	Antonsthal
Shaft 89	Johanngeorgenstadt
Shaft 164	Johanngeorgenstadt
Shaft Neu-Oberhaus	Oberrittersgrün
Shaft Cransdorf	Cransdorf
Shaft 206	Between Pöhla and Rittersgrün
Shaft 253	Breitenbrunn

Shaft 23 (Margarete), one of the oldest shafts of the Object and located in Breitenbrunn, was closed down in September 1950. A new shaft near shaft 257 was designated shaft 23, but in December 1950 it was taken over by shaft 257. There is now no shaft 23 and all of the technical equipment of the old shaft has been dismantled.

3. Construction Work at Object 8

Object 12 is apparently primarily concerned with mining engineering; personnel of Object 12 construct the large equipment needed for a shaft like 235 or 257. After the equipment has been installed and tried out Object 8 personnel take over and mine the ore. Recently a conveying rig was installed by Object 12 personnel for shaft 235. It has just been turned over to Object 8 personnel. This conveyor is the only one in Object 8 with an iron conveyor head. The cross section of the shaft provides for two trimmers for two-level conveying and two trimmers for skip-conveying. It has two rope pulleys at right angles to each other; this shaft rig is to become the principal conveying rig for shaft 235, also the adjacent shafts 98 and 248 are driving cross levels towards this shaft rig, so that in the future they may also be able to make use of it.

According to one of the mechanics from Object 12 the administrative headquarters are in Breitenbrunn in one of the newly constructed houses on the road to Johanngeorgenstadt beyond the bridge (see sketch). The headquarters for the surveying section for Object 12 was in Schwarzenberg as late as 1 January 1951, presumably in the former Krauss plant, now partially taken over by Wismut AG.

Object 16 is apparently concerned with all of the surface construction in the various Objects. Object 16 personnel were responsible for the construction of the following buildings in the immediate vicinity of the new conveyor rig at shaft 235:

a. A lamp shop - where the electric mining lamps are recharged. Carbide lamps are now being replaced by electric lamps.

b. A shower room.

c. A two-story administration building.

d. Kitchen.

e. Storage room for the ore.

f. Workshop.

g. A compressor chamber - a turbo-compressor is to be installed.

In addition each of the Objects maintains a crew of workmen for minor repairs and construction work.

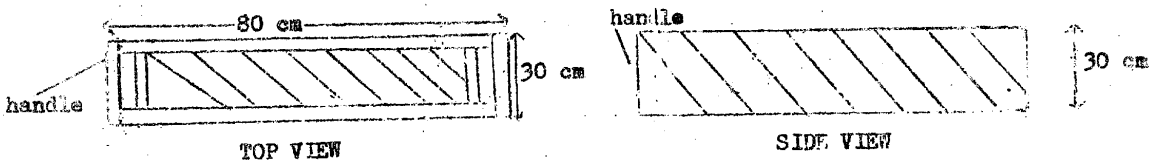
4. Personnel Situation

In the middle of 1949 there never seemed to be enough workers available for Wismut AG, and actually salaries paid the workers seemed to be of no great concern to the administration. Now, however, saving is the order of the day, and the individual shafts have to remain within their budgets, drawn up by the Objects. This change began about August or September 1950, with a large reduction in staff. Each shaft was informed that a certain number of employees must be released. Firstly "gold-bricks" and politically unreliable workers were released, but when the required number of undesirables could not be found, some efficient workers had to be laid off. This was also noticeable in the study plan at the mining school in Freiberg. Various short courses for surveyors, geologists, drillers, prospectors etc. had been inaugurated at Freiberg. In August 1950 there were about 2,700 students in Freiberg. No more students were recruited after the end of September, and to the best of source's knowledge no new courses have been begun since then. Also those students still remaining at Freiberg received only their average base pay instead of as formerly their average total salary (base pay plus 55% for underground work). There were various changes of pay scales all to the disadvantage of the miners. Many of the miners affected by the general lay-off, have found employment in new shafts or in those being enlarged, but they have all had to begin again at beginner's rate of pay. This was the case in the recent increase of employees at shaft 235 from 800 to 2,000 men. Most of the newcomers have come from mines in the Annaberg region. They spoke as though there were large scale lay-offs in that area, and a large number of shut-downs. The technical personnel released in September when the shafts in Lausnitz shut down have mostly gone to Thuringia.

5. Ore Mined

There are two general categories of ore recovered, firstly the pure active ore itself, and secondly the "active masses". Every haul coming up from the shafts is inspected for radio-activity by passing under a radiometer. Should there be radio activity present, the entire haul is taken to the ore storage houses for sorting. In the case of newly activated shafts where there are no storage facilities, the ore is sorted in the open on flat boards. The "active masses" are then loaded on to trucks and driven by German drivers with Russian soldier guards to specially designated railroad stations (Breitenbrunn for example). These "active masses" are then loaded on to gondola cars. Occasionally trucks loaded with "active masses" have been driven directly to the ore mill in Breitenbrunn.

The pure recovered ore is emptied into specially built wooden crates. They all seem to be the same size, approximately as the sketch below:



The crates are open at the top. The ore is stored in the crates under careful guard in the ore storage houses. At irregular intervals, depending on the accumulation of ore, the crates with the ore are loaded on trucks and are driven away by German drivers under Russian surveillance (unknown destination). Occasionally the pure ore was also driven to the ore mill at Breitenbrunn.

6. Quotas

The quotas drawn up by the Soviet Union are sent to the Central Administrative headquarters of Wismut AG in Chemnitz; there they are revised upwards and forwarded to the individual Objects. The chiefs of the various Objects raise the quotas and then send them on to the various shaft heads. They also raise the quotas, and the final figure then is published for the miners to meet. Thus it would be conceivably possible for an individual shaft to reach only 90% of its shaft quota, but actually to have reached 102% of its quota as drawn up by the Objects, and 130% of the quota set by the State.

These later figures are never revealed to the miners as the supra-quota premiums are based on the quotas set by the Object chiefs.

The quotas are drawn up as follows:

a. Linear horizontal advance in meters.

b. Area of vertical cross section cuttings.

c. Number of crates of ore.

Shaft 235 has consistently filled its quota in all categories. In the two-year period ending November 1950 shaft 235 emerged as second shaft for percentage productivity.

In November 1950 shaft 235, employing 800 men, filled its quota with a production of 700 meters advance and 900 square meters cross section cuttings. In December (one week's holiday) the quotas was also announced as filled with a production of 555 meters advance and 700 square meters cross section cuttings. The January quota based on the assumption that there will be 2,000 employees (though there was still only 800 at work in the middle of January) is 1,300 meters advance and 2,000 square meters cross section cuttings and 1,800 crates of ore.

Shaft 257 is designated as an experimental shaft and though it has been functioning since July 1949 it still does not have to fill its quotas. In the beginning when it had just been opened large amounts of active ore were found but in a couple of months it had all been extracted. Even now no attempts are being made to hew out the ore, just transverse exploratory cuttings and corridors are being cut. The linear advance in meters quota is being fulfilled.

7. The Ore Mill at Breitenbrunn

Up to about two months ago some Germans were employed in the ore mill at Breitenbrunn, but now only Russian soldiers are employed there. The mill itself is right on the railroad line Antonsthal-Breitenbrunn. They have their own railroad siding. The compound is surrounded by a large wooden fence with barbed-wire topping interspaced with watch towers. There is the mill building itself and an ore storage house with facilities for loading the freight cars from above. (See attachment two.)

8. Storage Depots

a. The largest storage depot for the Wismut AG in the Schwarzenberg-Johanngeorgenstadt area is in the former factory gounds of the Krauss-Werk Schwarzenberg. A portion of the grounds is used by a Volkseigener Betrieb, and the rest is used as a storage depot for Wismut AG and as administrative offices. (See attachment one.)

b. The main commissary for Object 8 is located in Grünstädtel right near the railroad station in an empty clothing factory.

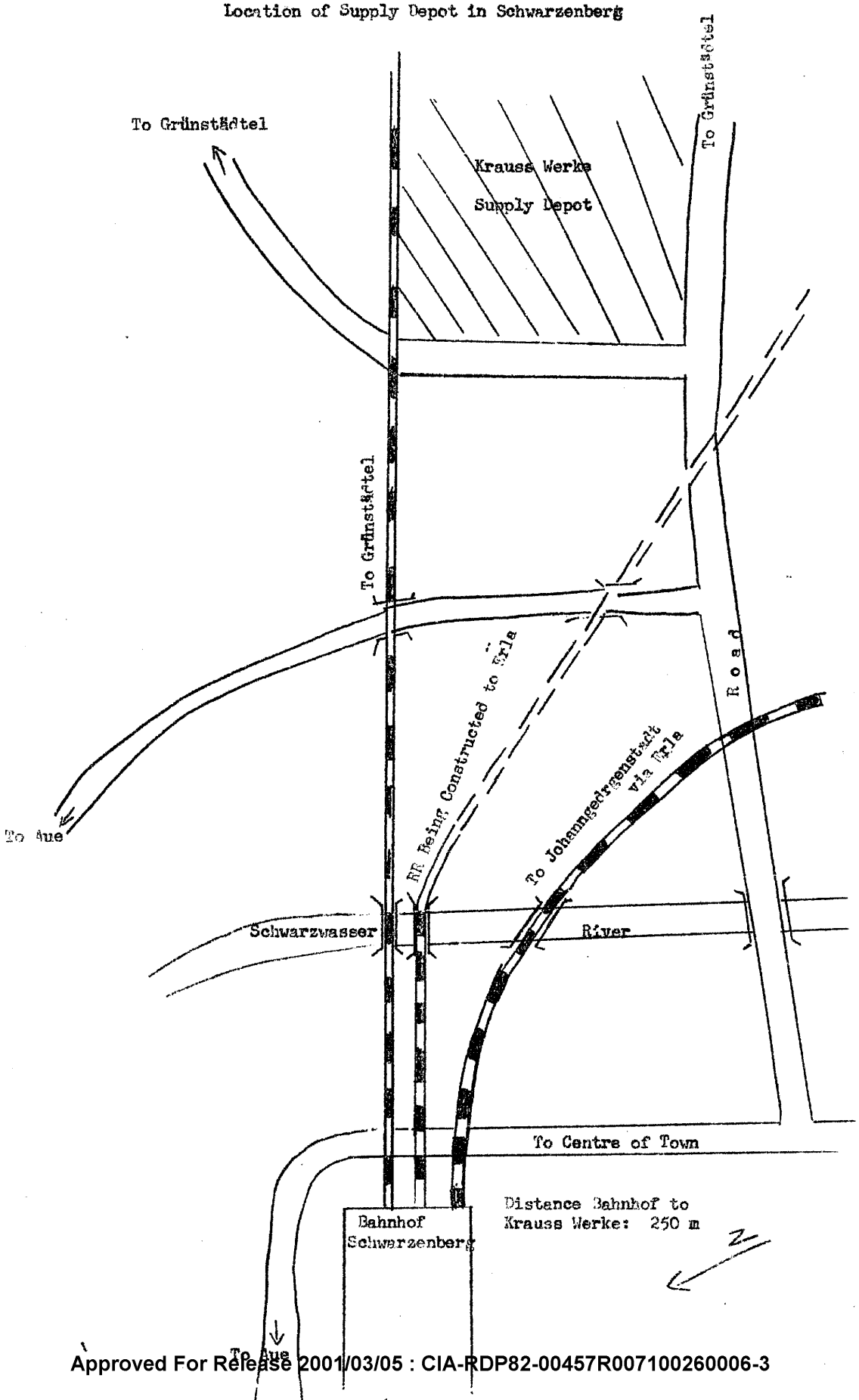
9. Motor Pool

Each Object has its own motor pool. The motor pools are complete with garages and repair shops. The motor pool for Object 8 is in Antonsthal on the Autobahn Schwarzenberg-Johanngeorgenstadt. The motor pool for Object I is right next to the railroad station in Schwarzenberg. All of the vehicle dispatching is administered from these central motor pools.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

ATTACHMENT ONE

Location of Supply Depot in Schwarzenberg



ATTACHMENT TWO

Location of the Ore Mill in Breitenbrunn

Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4
Personnel section Pass office TAN office	Geological section	Soviet polit. section Mine police SED headquarters	Colonel Zavin Chief engineer Chief surveyor and all other Russian offices